State of California

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CALIF. DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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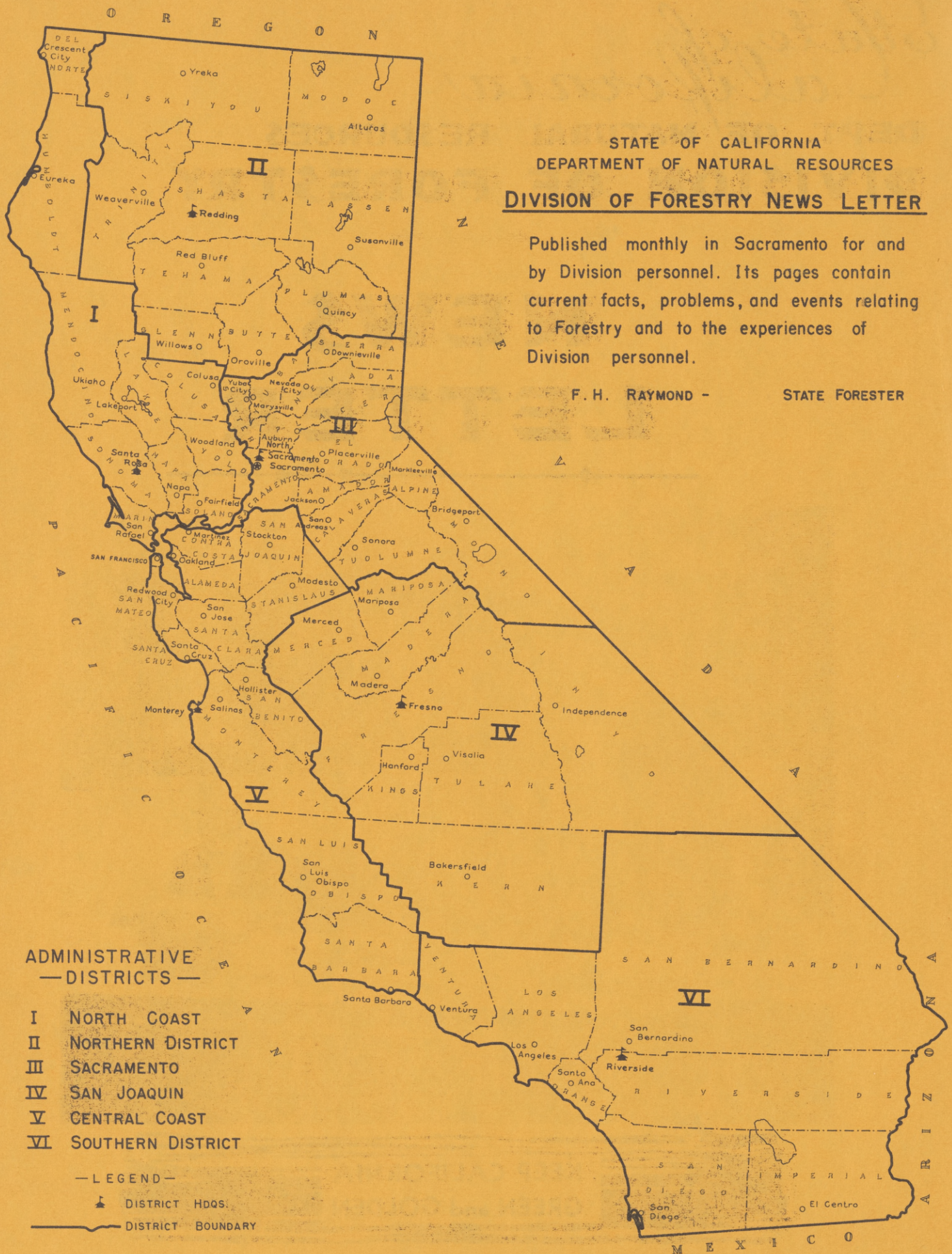
NEWS LETTER

January 1958
Vol. 17 - No. 1

KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN and GOLDEN



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.

F. H. RAYMOND - STATE FORESTER

ADMINISTRATIVE —DISTRICTS—

I NORTH COAST
II NORTHERN DISTRICT
III SACRAMENTO
IV SAN JOAQUIN
V CENTRAL COAST
VI SOUTHERN DISTRICT

—LEGEND—

DISTRICT HDQS.
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

SYCAMORE
winter bare trunks
seed: ready to fly
CRC

SYCAMORE

Scientific Name: Platanus racemosa (PLAT-un-us--rass-uh-MO-suh)

Common Names: Sycamore, western or California sycamore, button tree, buttonball tree, plane, aliso. (Note: the popular streetside tree is usually "London plane", a Platanus of another species, generally called "plane" to distinguish from native sycamore).

Location: Scattered and uncrowded along banks of running or intermittent streams. Someone called it "the ghost tree that stands with its feet in water." Throughout the Interior Valley and foothills of the Sierra Nevada; the Coast Range from Monterey south; San Gabriel Range and southern slopes of San Bernardino mountains; coastal southern California. (Another species extends into Arizona and New Mexico.)

Associates: Other streamside trees, maple, alder, willow, box elder, sometimes oaks and buckeye.

Uses: Fuel; rarely for rough structural beams; landscaping.

Identification: Crown open, irregular shaped, foliage thin; bare in winter but some seed "buttons" may be hanging on branches. Trees rarely 50 or 70 feet high, branches spreading and irregular. Main trunk rarely grows straight up, often spirals. Often several trunks from one base, 2 or 3 feet thick at most. Bark thin, mottled, smooth appearing but flaking off to give pale gray, pale green, yellow to brownish splotches; upper limbs ashy white. Young twigs with reddish hairs.

Leaves 5-pointed, lobed, thick, leathery, pale yellow-green above and paler beneath, not polished, brownish underleaf hairs slough off. Leaves 5 to 10 inches long and wide, on 5 or 6 inch stems.

Seed clusters in spiked "buttonballs" about one inch in diameter (spikes firm but not rigid); 2 to 7 greenish balls hang from a stem which may be 6 or 10 inches long. Balls break in spring to spread "dandelion" type seeds on wind.

Wood cross-grained, medium weight, pale brown, not easily split or worked. Flat wood surface easily identified by wide regular medullary "rays" appearing as brown streaks similar to "quartered" oak rays.

Confused with: Oregon maple or buckeye because of somewhat similar leaf and growing site.

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL: When rain fell in Southern California on December 5, the State Forester declared the 1957 fire season closed in District VI. All personnel and equipment assigned to the Santana Task Force were returned to their home Districts at that time.

FIRE RESEARCH: A joint meeting was held on December 6 and 7 in Berkeley between the representatives from Project Skyfire which is a lightning control project in Montana and Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service personnel who are co-operating in the lightning control project which the Division of Forestry is sponsoring here in California. Each group presented a review of the operations conducted during the past fire season, along with a tentative evaluation of the results. Major problem areas were delineated, which will require further investigation. Plans were made for closer co-ordination between the two projects during the coming year.

Staff representatives from the Fire Control Office attended:

(1) Four meetings during the month which concerned small watershed management projects under Public Law 566. One was the State Soil Conservation Commission meeting; the others were with co-operating agencies and representatives from a field Deputy State Forester's staff.

(2) A meeting at Berkeley on December 3 where representatives from the U. S. Forest Service, Division of Forestry, and staff members from the California Forest and Range Experiment Station discussed the California Fire Danger Rating Project. The Burning Index that has been developed by the Project will be expanded to state-wide use by all wildland fire control agencies during the 1958 fire season. Plans for the exchange of weather data between the federal and state organizations were outlined.

FIRE PREVENTION: Seven hundred seventy-five thousand pieces of material were received through the National Co-operative Forest Fire Prevention Program and have been distributed to the Districts for use in the Division's 1958 Forest Fire Prevention Campaign.

The revision of the Division's booklet, "Excerpts from California State Laws Applicable to Forest Fire Prevention" was received from the printer and prepared for distribution to the field.

Copies of two questionnaires, part of the Forest Fire Prevention Research Program, designed to indicate "What Hunters and Fishermen and Residents or Summer Cabin Users know about fire prevention" have been received from the contract with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. A schedule has been arranged to permit making the field phase of this study in one Ranger Unit in each Administrative District.

A Fire Prevention Inventory has been completed in District VI (Southern California) the first of a series in a study to determine what is needed in a revision of the State-wide Fire Prevention Plan based on changes in current and future hazards and risks encountered in the Division's areas of operation. Similar inventories will be taken in each of the other five (5) Administrative Districts

within the next several months.

FOREST, RANGE, AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: State Forests: The Jackson State Forest timber sale awarded to the Willits Redwood Products Company on October 10, 1956, has been completed. 21,073,030 board feet of redwood and Douglas fir logs were removed during this sale. Stumpage and payments to the State amounted to $552,112.60 at the bid rate of $26.20 per thousand. The timber was marked prior to cutting according to principles of good forest management. Special precautions for road maintenance, stream clearance, and reduction of logging damage were required by the contract.

RESEARCH: The Division procured several black oak, madrone, and tan oak logs and delivered them to the University of California Forest Products Laboratory at Richmond. These logs are to be used in research studies of California hardwoods. The logs were secured by Honor Camp crews at Parlin Fork and Magalia and by administrative and fire crew personnel.

RANGE MANAGEMENT: Division of Forestry range technicians from the District offices and Sacramento staff attended the meeting of the California Section, American Society of Range Management at Davis, California, on December 20 and 21, 1957. The large number of very informative papers and discussions on research and progress in range management in California were most helpful in bringing our personnel up to date on current developments in this field.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION: During December, 5 emergency revegetation projects were completed. Private land on the Morse Burn, San Bernardino County; Bogus Mountain, Siskiyou County; and the Wilcox Burn in San Luis Obispo County were seeded by the U. S. Forest Service under contract to the Division of Forestry and a local agency or land owner.

The Division of Forestry, under contract to the U. S. Forest Service and Riverside County Flood Control District, seeded ryegrass on the 1,580 acres of private and national forest land denuded by the Pederson Fire.

The Oaks No. 1 Fire in Orange County was seeded through the co-operation of the Marine Corps air facilities at El Toro Marine Base which provided a large helicopter for the seeding operation.

CHRISTMAS TREES: The number of Christmas trees imported by truck into California dropped nearly 20% in 1957 as compared to 1956 imports.

932,010 Christmas trees entered California from 11 states and a Canadian province on trucks. Douglas fir was the leading import with 509,539 trees followed by white fir - 287,360 trees, red fir - 50,795 trees and other species - 84,316 tree. 60,329 pine trees of various species were included in the "other" category.

Washington, Oregon, and Montana shipped over 90% of the imported trees. Smaller numbers of imports came from Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, British Columbia, Colorado, Arizona, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Christmas tree truck import data is collected by the California Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine Border Inspection Stations and summarized by the Division of Forestry. The Border Stations also noted 103,500 Christmas trees cut in California and then re-entering the State.

Truck imports usually account for about 30% of the Christmas trees imported to California.

Eighty-one per cent of the Christmas trees offered for sale in California markets by retailers were utilized for the 1957 Christmas season according to a survey made by the Division of Forestry. This is the same percentage of utilization noted in a similar survey made in 1956. Comparison with other years reveals that 1953 had the lowest utilization - 77%, and 1954 with the highest percentage - 94%.

ENGINEERING: The following new barracks and messhalls have been completed and accepted by Division of Forestry:

1. Nine-man combination barracks-messhall at Pine Lodge in Amador County.
2. Eighteen-man barracks at Nevada City Headquarters.
3. Eighteen-man barracks at Sonora Headquarters in Tuolumne County.

A gound breaking ceremony was conducted at the new District IV headquarters site in Fresno. The ceremony was attended by members of the Division of Forestry and the Department of Fish and Game and by local dignitaries. The program was also covered by the local newspapers and radio releases.

RESOLUTION DATED JANUARY 16, 1958

WHEREAS, William S. Rosecrans, has submitted his resignation as a member of the State Board of Forestry to Governor Goodwin J. Knight, effective January 15, 1958, after faithfully serving as a member and also as Chairman of this Board for a continuous period of fourteen (14) years, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Rosecrans has given to the people of California and to this Board outstanding leadership in the field of natural resource conservation, both within his official capacity and as a private citizen, giving of his personal time, energy, and funds generously and unselfishly to promote a better understanding of California's resource needs and the means by which the State and its citizens can not only obtain maximum benefit from the land resources, but also to develop further these vast resources to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population, such leadership being exemplified by his work with legislative commissions and interim committees, citizens' groups, and with this Board in the development of state forest acquisition, state regulation of timber harvesting, brush-range land conversion, timber and watershed protection, forestry research problems and many related fields, and

WHEREAS, this Board, and the individual members thereof have a deep and sincere feeling of respect for Mr. Rosecrans both as a co-worker on the Board and as a friend;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the State Board of Forestry in regular session in Sacramento, California, this sixteenth day of January, 1958, does hereby extend to William S. (Bill) Rosecrans its heartfelt thanks and appreciation for his untiring efforts on behalf of the people of this State as Chairman of the State Board of Forestry from January 10, 1944, to January 15, 1958, and does hereby extend to him and to Mrs. Rosecrans its best wishes for good health, happiness, and success in all of their endeavors for many years to come, and does further hereby extend to Mr. Rosecrans the title of Honorary Member of the State

Board of Forestry with a standing invitation to attend and participate in all future meetings of this Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Board is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. and Mrs. Rosecrans, to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, and to Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY:

Adopted in regular session
at Sacramento, California,
the 16th day of January,
1958.

ATTEST:

F.H. Raymond, State Forester
Secretary

Wendell T. Robie, Vice-Chairman

E. Domingo Hardison

J. J. Prendergast

Kenneth R. Walker

John Baumgartner, Jr.

Russell H. Ells

Concurring:

Henry Vaux, Dean, School of Forestry
University of California, Honorary Member

DeWitt Nelson, Director
Department of Natural Resources

John Morris, Deputy Attorney General

Nell Weldon, Recording Secretary

LETTER TO E. H. BERTSCH, DEPUTY STATE FORESTER

"We liked the article by Bill Ensbury so much that we took the liberty of repeating it in the Forest Service Information Digest for January 7, 1958. This full-page spread is a rare distinction indeed, for it takes a good story to get even a paragraph in the Digest. We would appreciate your thanking Bill Ensbury for us and may we use this story on a radio platter with narration by Lorretta Young? This will be one of the sixteen 5-minute radio programs we are now producing, with as many famous stars."

"s/ Wm. W. Huber, Director
Forest Fire Prevention
U. S. Forest Service."

NEIL MORGAN "CROSSTOWN" By Lew Scarr
Substituting for Neil Morgan, who is ill (1-9-54)

Many words have been written, many others spoken about the dry winds blowing out of the northeast, and the whole shooting match has been heated by the name of the area which has nothing to do with the tempest.

Santa Ana, as nice a little city as you'll find anywhere outside of San Diego County, has been the object of meteorological scorn ever since someone years ago decided the furnace winds came from up thataway.

But all of the scorn, it seems, is seated right in the city of Santa Ana. San Diego folks apparently don't care a whit which way the wind blows or where it originates. All they know is that it makes things hot as the hinges of a Death Valley pumphouse and in general makes peculiar the weather of their temperate harbor city.

But up in Santa Ana, my stars! Whenever the pressure gets high over the plateau and low to the seaward and the resulting wind gets hot and dry as it blows downward, they turn off their radios and refuse to look at weather maps. They know, as surely as the sands are blown, that their home town will be blamed.

Of course, they could make the best of a warm thing. They could just sit back in their shirt sleeves and realize that any publicity is good publicity. After all, what would Miami Beach be without its rain and hurricanes?

But what do they do? Some of them file petitions to change the name of their city. Most of them are cross as perspiring bears at the dinner table, and all of them write letters to their newspaper.

Those who have retired to San Diego write that the wind doesn't come from Santa Ana at all. Rather it appears to whip in from logically warm El Centro or Borrego and should be called one or the other.

Or, they explain that the wind gets its name from the Santa Ana Canyon through which it funnels. "This canyon is northeast of town and leads to Corona and Riverside and on to the desert," one former Santa Anan wrote.

Actually, if we are to take the word of an expert, this latter explanation is nearest to the fact. Weatherman A. W. Anderson says that the term "Santa Ana Wind" is coined for the hot, dry wind in Southern California which starts off cold and ends up hot.

He says that it is cold when it leaves the high pressure above the inland plateaus. As it drops to the low-pressure area to the south it loses moisture (viz, dry) and warms considerably (viz, hot).

He concedes that the hot, dry wind is more pronounced in the Santa Ana River Canyon.

But he points out that there is nothing unique about the big blow. Elsewhere in the world it is called a chinook (in American plains), a foehn wind (in some parts of Europe) and a sirocco (in Italy and Sicily).

Now, how many times have you heard a Sicilian beef about his sirocco?

So, now that the origin of the Santa Ana has been established, all that is left is the name. But even this is controversial.

Some insist it should be "Santana" as the Mexican general is reported to have spelled and pronounced his name, or "Satana," from the Spanish for Satan or "Sandy Ann," as the crusty prospector once called it.

Take any card, but how about "Smind?" That's when a Santa Ana blows in some smog.

"SANTANA" IS PROPER FOR MEXICAN GENERAL (11-6-53)
Editor, The Union

It might be difficult to qualify as "scholastic authority" in answering E. Rawnsley's inquiry in this column (Oct. 30) as to whether the name of the California town, the hot, dry winds and, perhaps, that of the old wooden-legged Mexican general himself, should be pronounced "Santana" or "Santa Ana." However, I believe some information my family and I gathered while on a trip recently into Mexico may be of interest.

We visited the old Chapultepec castle in Mexico City, once the home of the ill-fated Maximillian and his unhappy Carlotta, and for a long time the White House of Mexican presidents. Now it is a museum, rich in Spanish antiquities and Mexican relics.

We were fortunate in having a well-educated guide, a man versed in Spanish lore and with the learned bearing of a college professor. When we came to the section containing relics of our war with Mexico in 1846-8, and the uniforms and military gear of the Mexican general known to us for upwards of 100 years as "Santa Ana," he pronounced the name of the general as "Santana."

On inquiry as to the correct pronunciation, the guide took pains to explain how he had made extensive search of old Spanish archives, and assured us that the correct name and pronunciation of the general's name was "Santana," notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of our history books, encyclopedias, etc., tell us that the general's name was "Santa Anna."

If the name of the California town, and the nearby river whence we get the hot, dry winds, were named after the general, then it would follow that the correct pronunciation should be "Santana." If, however, the town and the river were named after the second largest city in our Central American republic of Salvador, then it remains "Santa Ana."

R. H. Molitor
1462 Naranca Avenue, El Cajon

Editor's Note: Historical records show that the Portola expedition camped on what is now the Santa Ana River on July 28, 1769, giving the stream the name "Rio de Santa Ana," presumably because the Feast Day of Saint Anne fell on July 26. Some assume that the City of Santa Ana took its name from that of the river.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL THAT HOT, DRY WIND? (10-30-53)
Editor, The Union

In 1926, when I came to California, I was carefully informed by old residents that the term correctly and descriptively applied to weather conditions such as we have experienced in San Diego this week was "Santana," and not "Santa Ana" as you

have printed.

I have read more than one historical work during the years past, and always it was "Santana."

If this truly is the correct Spanish word, could you help preserve the color of old California by correctly spelling whatever Spanish words are still in use?

By dint of association, even the newest residents who may known Spanish soon will learn such words and connect them with the events to which they relate.

Many times I have heard some newcomer say: "Santa Ana is a city, isn't it? What has it got to do with the weather?"

If it should be that I am the one who is in error regarding "Santana" versus "Santa Ana," I stand ready to be corrected by anyone of scholastic authority.

E. Rawnsley
1015 N. 42nd Street

Editor's Note: Several authorities support "Santa Ana." One is M. M. Mathews, in his "Dictionary of Americanisms." Another is Glen T. Trewartha, in "Introduction to Weather and Climate." These sources define a "Santa Ana" as a hot, dry wind, comparable to the Mediterranean "sorocco." The U. S. Weather Bureau office in San Diego is of the opinion that the term "Santa Ana" owes its origin to the hot dry winds which gain their maximum strength in the Santa Ana River Valley near the city of Santa Ana. "Santana" appears to be merely a contraction of "Santa Ana" and has no translation which would connote the weather condition to which the term has been applied.

HERE WE GO, ONCE MORE: SANTA ANA, OR SANTANA (11-14-55)

Editor: If you are amenable to constructive criticism, may I suggest that you investigate the proper nomenclature of hot desert winds?

They are not Santa Anas, but Santanas. Of course, this has been a common error, but should be corrected.

Actually, it means nothing to me how you refer to hot winds.

John H. Kennedy
4646 North Avenue

Editor's Note: It's a rare Santa Ana that doesn't blow up this Santana debate. We're hewing to the Weather Bureau line. The official verdict there is that Santa Ana is the accepted regional term, originating in early-day observation of such winds sweeping down Santa Ana Canyon.

The above articles on "Santana" winds were sent to us by Olga Webber Library, Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

The following article by David S. Weaver, Director, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, poses a question which no doubt faces many agencies, commercial and industrial enterprises, nations, the world in general, celebrities, famous people in all walks of life, "space pioneers" and the millions of just

plain "John Doe's". With the start of a New Year it is a timely question. Do WE know where WE are going? Are WE headed in the right direction? Or are WE spinning our weels and slipping a cog now and then, or always? Do WE have our sights lined up in the right direction? Are WE looking ahead and not behind? These are real questions which all of US should be asking of ourselves. If these things do exist, what can we do to correct them. There is no better time than right now for the proper evaluation. The future should be full of planning and doing. Perhaps some of us have put it off too long, but it's never too late to start. (A soliloquy by Bertsch) The definition of Soliloquy is the "Act of talking to oneself." How about that!!

Mr. Weaver's article has more punch in it than the proverbial holiday season punch bowl. Hope you enjoy it with the same degree of enthusiasm that the article reflects and conveys:

This isn't to be a talk based on Definite Steps -- one, two, three or A, B, and C. My assigned topic is "Where Do We Go From Here?" Well, I for one am going home in a few minutes but I'm not going home and you're not going home until I give you what I think is more important "over the long pull" than a recommended 1, 2, 3 program on procedure.

I think we need a clearer understanding of our Challenge -- of our job -- of the philosophy that motivates us.

You have spent over a full day in working on details, on parts of the program, and you've done a fine job. These group reports show good thinking and I know each of you has amassed many useful ideas and aids.

Please bear with me a few minutes on a little history and a little prediction!

The last 20 years: 1937 to 1957 -- the next 20: 1957 to 1977! We can only predict the future on the basis of the past. Everyone in this room can remember most of the events of the past 20 years -- so let's briefly review a few of them to prove they were the most dramatic, the most wonderful, and the most significant in all history. If we can establish this fact and then show that the NEXT 20 years will be even more stupendous then we, as individuals, can perhpas detect the personal challenge that faces each of us.

The last 20 years have been the most exciting in YOUR life, and certainly the most exciting in ALL HISTORY AND YOU WERE THERE! We moved from the grimness of a world depression into the tragedy of war. No one was spared. Every human life was affected by these events. It seemed that the world was falling apart.

Scientific truths were discovered so fast and technology developed so far and so rapidly that each of us was caught up in the fantastic whirlpool.

The Mad Man of Europe took over. The Nazi bombers drove Britain's children into shelters and Berlin's children into military camps. We passed the Selective Service Act. We sent "Bundles for Britain" and protests to Berlin! Japan ravished China--the greatest crime in modern history! And on "That Day of Infamy", that Sunday, December 7, 1941, the roar of bombs at Pearl Harbor dramatically awakened every American that we were in it!

America, the symbol of hope in the depression, became the WORLD symbol of victory in war! We geared for war and built the greatest WAR MACHINE of all

time. We wrote V-mail letters to our boys and we counted ration stamps at the grocery store. We stormed the beaches of Normandy for IKE and we returned to the Philippines with McArthur. The Great Lion of Britain roared out his "Blood, Sweat and Tears" cry and steadied the shakened world!

America rose to her greatest HOUR from Tarawa to the Bulge. American soldiers and the American people carried the load, built the war machines, and produced the food that won the war. And when the smoke of battle cleared away we counted our dead -- 400,000 of them.

Yes, there were others dead, too. Hitler and his Eva were dead; Mussolini and his girl friend, Carita, were dead. And were 40 million people! America alone spent enough money to SAVE THE WORLD -- to have built schools, churches, roads, and hospitals for centuries to come. With this wasted money we could have eliminated poverty, filth, ignorance and disease for all time in our own nation and in most of the world.

Victory in Europe and V-J Day four months later came with a bang! In fact, two bangs -- one at Hiroshima and one at Nagasaki. With just one trigger pull, we killed 150,000 Japs and set into motion the great force, the great THING that may become man's greatest blessing or man's greatest curse -- ATOMIC POWER.

What does it hold for us? We dismantled one army and immediately started to build a new one. AND A LITTLE BABE WAS BORN --"THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION." God grant that as the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem 2000 years ago symbolized the coming of a NEW ERA on EARTH so may this NEW BABE bring PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN for all time to come.

We got busy in America. We raised babies -- 30,000,000 in 10 years. We got jobs for over 70,000,000 workers. We built housing developments. We built airports, automobiles, television sets, and air conditioners! We crowded our Colleges with G.I.'s and our hospitals with Blue Cross patients!

Alger Hiss awakened us to the threat of internal infiltration. And then came the jet to increase the threat. Again America tightened her belt and went into action -- this time with BREAD instead of BULLETS -- with AID instead of ARMS.

We met the new crisis with action: In Greece with the Truman Doctrine! In Berlin with the air lift! In Russia with the Voice of America! All over the world with the Marshall Plan, the Point-Four program with NATO, and with tightened security measures at home. And we prayed as no nation has ever prayed before.

We built more churches and baptized more people in a shorter time than ever before. We fought back in Korea in the strangest, most fantastic, and the most unpopular war in history. And our FLY-BOYS crashed the sound barrier!

Internally we were moving. We heard McArthur's "Old Soldiers Never Die"! Union bosses took over and delayed our re-conversion to peaceful production. We passed the Taft-Hartley Act and then buried Mr. Taft. Arthur Godfrey and his gang got going! Television was here! Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in sports and segregation became a big issue. McCarthy and his methods became a threat to liberty. "I like IKE" spread across the land! Bannister broke the 4-minute mile. Jerry Lewis and Dean Martin made us laugh and Perry Como took over on Saturday night. Mantle took over from DiMaggio and Hollywood went in for wide screens, three dimensions, Monroe and Mansfield. Then came 33 and 45 RPM records and the disc jockey.

The Brannan Plan went down and up came the Soil Bank. Filter tips and homogenized tobacco makes 'em "taste good like they should." Ford took over from Chevrolet and Plymouths get tail fins! And now we all get polio and Asian flu shots. And we're even invading God's territory with an earth satellite, sailing around up there -- beep, beep, beeping, warning us of things to come.

We have atomic submarines and nuclear electric plants so we can worry about radio active fallout, bomb shelters, and civil defense.

We have SUBURBIA -- A new problem to deal with. It suddenly seems that all city dwellers WANT TO get a piece of God's green earth so with the coming of the automobile, paved roads, electricity, and the power lawn mower they're all moving to the country -- bringing on a host of new problems for agricultural workers.

Yes, the last 20 years have been busy ones--the busiest ever. And you were there! Perhaps I've spent too much time bringing you up to this point, but I hope its not all wasted; I wanted to show you as dramatically as I could in a hasty and perhaps crude way the VAST, STUPENDOUS CHANGES in the lifetime of even the youngest person in this room.

What has all of this got to do with our problem here today? With Rural Development? Let me see if I can point this up! Let's start with people -- farm people -- too many and too poorly trained. One hundred years ago one farmer fed four. Today he must feed 30. But tomorrow he will feed 20, 40, maybe 50. For the nation, THIS IS GOOD, but for the family being CROWDED OUT of farming -- this is serious!

To be specific we have: Schools -- too small and poorly equipped. Teachers -- too few and underpaid. Housing -- too poor and sub-standard. Incomes -- too low and uncertain. Labor -- too seasonal and inefficient. Soils -- too poor and badly managed. Water -- too much or too little. Farms -- too small for efficiency. Food -- too limited in variety and millions still nutritionally hungry. Crops -- too low in yield and quality. Animals -- too low in production and poorly managed. Markets -- too few and too poorly understood and managed.

All of these are only a few of our problems. Can these problems and hundreds of others ever be solved? The answer is distinctly "yes." If it were "No", then you and I who live and struggle to improve the MINDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN had better quit. And I submit that if we are EDUCATORS and if our job is EDUCATION and SERVICE, and if we are to render essential services in health, welfare, employment, etc., IT IS PEOPLE AND NOT PIGS, CHILDREN AND NOT CHICKENS we must deal with. You CANNOT EDUCATE and serve a PIG or a PULLET. You can only EDUCATE AND SERVE PEOPLE.

If we cannot do THIS then we should throw out our files, close our books, lock our desk drawers and like the Arab "fold our tents and slip silently away into the night"! We should sneak quietly out the back door of our office into the darkness and tomorrow morning apply for unemployment compensation until we can get jobs as clerks, waitresses, salesmen or carpenters. No, we cannot and we will not take the easy road. We are not of the stuff that stands idly by when so much is to be done!

What is our job? It is to provide the information and services based on research and experience that will enable the farmer to do just two things: one -- to feed and clothe the nation with a sufficient quantity of high-quality food at

a price satisfactory to both consumer and producer. Two -- to raise his own standard of living to a level comparable to other segments of society.

I want to stress that the above should be stated in the order given -- first, the service we must render for all the people, and second, helping farmers. THIS IS AWFULLY IMPORTANT. We can no more justify the vast sums of money being spent for agricultural programs, if we imply that this money is for the benefit of the farmer alone, than the military people could justify their billions being spent for the benefit of soldiers. As the army and navy protect the nation with the world's best trained fighters, so agricultural research and education and essential services must protect the nation with the world's best trained farmers. Both are essential but let's never forget that in the final analysis BREAD is MORE ESSENTIAL than BULLETS! But our poor public relations have LET THE PEOPLE, THE TAXPAYER, forget this. And as farm people become more and more a smaller and smaller minority, the greater the effort must be to get our customers (who incidentally pay most of the cost of the agricultural research, educational and action programs) to consider their tax donations to agriculture in the same light they willingly tax themselves to support the military programs. UNLESS WE DO THIS, AGRICULTURE WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST ON LOW WAGES AND SUBSIDIES.

Now let's look at the farmer's real job, the job he must do to fulfill his obligation, to render his service. It's unique, it's complex, it's still based more on an "art" than a science, yet it is the MOST ESSENTIAL JOB IN THE WORLD. People existed for countless centuries without automobiles, televisions, bathrooms -- yes, without clothes or houses, BUT NEVER FOR A WEEK without FOOD! And food is the farmer's business.

Our job is not finished until every acre is put to its best use in line with demand for production of human food, animal food, fibers and forestry products; until every acre is protected against erosion, receptive to water infiltration and drained for maximum production, and there is adequate water for each farm; until there is a year-round job for every worker, eliminate peak seasonal and low seasonal earning capacity for high standards of living, education for understanding and decisions, leisure for thinking and health, and recreation; until every child is healthy and happy, and there is a happy and contented farm population; until our attitudes are broad, tolerant, and ambitious, and we understand national and world problems.

Our job is not complete until every community has roads, schools, churches, recreational facilities, electricity and telephones, cultural opportunities -- (Libraries, little theatres, art exhibits, concerts and dramas). And every county has an intelligent population, interested in politics, alert, public service, education, jails, welfare, health and safety. We must have education for every person in line with capacity; health (sanitation, comfort, food clothing); security (old age, accident insurance); housing (comfort, health, beautification).

These needs, and these vast world shaking changes, bring us to our problem here today -- Rural Development! Progress and time march on. But progress has BY-PASSED many. <u>This is our Rural Development Challenge!</u> Where do we go from here? I don't know and you don't know, but I do know THIS: If each of us, in our own way will study and think and try, we can lick this thing. But if each individual and each agency sits back and says, "I'm too busy, let those other fellows or those other agencies do it," then we will not lick this problem. If this is our attitude, we might as well give up and say it can't be done. I now want to ask you: In his own time, WHAT SHOULD A MAN DO. What can he do? If it is easy to do, is it worth doing? Why should, <u>in our time</u>, Tensing and Hillary climb Mt. Everest? <u>WHY</u>? Why should Roger Bannister spend his life training to run the four minute mile? Why

should Einstein spend his life developing the simple formula E = M x C^2 which is changing the world? Why should Jonas Salk search for a vaccine that would conquer polio? And why did Sam Woodson in his do or die effort to rescue little Bennie from the well as the last cave-in started say, "It wasn't Bennie's voice I heard, it was God's"? What difference to them personally, 20 years from now? The sun comes up and the sun goes down, doesn't it? Who cares if somebody did something or somebody else didn't?

Man is an animal, isn't he? Why should he go to a lot of trouble about the KIND of animal he is? What is he trying to PROVE? Who is he trying to IMPRESS? Yes, man is an animal but he is an animal PLUS -- and the PLUS is what counts! PLUS a mind! PLUS a memory! PLUS a heart and love. And the heart and love are the greatest of all. "For as ye do unto the least of these, so also ye do unto me!"

Yes, these are our challenges and our responsibilities. This is OUR WORK. But what of OURSELVES -- each of us, a creature with a mind and a soul. What is our PERSONAL CHALLENGE? Mine is this. And I think it is yours. Just a little prayer: "Oh Lord, let me help someone each day. Let me do what I can for others. Let me do it now, for I shall not pass this way again." And so let me close with a little poem that has helped me, and I know will help you as you go about your never-ending effort to help people:

"It is my joy in life to find,
At every turning of the road
The strong arm of a comrade kind
To help me onward with my load.
And since I have no gold to give,
And love alone must make amends
My only prayer is, while I live -
God make me worthy of my friends!"

ABOUT THE DIVISION

LASSEN COUNTY

Honoring State Forest Ranger A. Roy Bengard, who has been transferred to Siskiyou County, a no host steak dinner was given recently at the New Commercial Hotel by the personnel of the California Division of Forestry. Other special guests included Mrs. Bengard, State Forest Ranger Norman F. Nicholson, who is replacing Ranger Bengard, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lane of the Department of Communications.

Mrs. Bengard was presented with a clever corsage fashioned of evergreens, mistletoe, and tamarack cones. The table was attractively centered with an arrangement of forest evergreens and red candles.

Along with the good wishes of the group, a gift of an electric frying pan was presented to the Bengards by Mrs. William Mitchell. In accepting the gift, Ranger Bengard expressed his appreciation to the group for the fine co-operation he has had in Lassen County and said that he and his family have enjoyed their stay in this area. He also introduced Ranger Nicholson.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Merrill A. Swain, Charles S. Richardson, Richard K. Smith, William T. Mitchell, Milton G. Bennett,

Edward T. Dowling, William L. Freeman, John J. Kessler, William J. Reilley, Horace M. Rife, Edgar W. Roleder, Fred E. Trask, Robert R. Heard, William F. Booth, Howard V. Burnett; Mr. David F. Hall, and Mr. Everette C. Lynch.

Raymond R. Higgins
Fire Prevention Officer

FRESNO COUNTY

We in the Fresno Ranger Unit, in the interest of developing new approaches in the Fire Prevention field, have occasion to review Christmas safety publications made available to us by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Protection Association, from our own experiences in fire suppression through the years, have combined information into a single handout "Christmas Fire Safety Sheet" and through recognized channels arranged within fire station districts to contact all schools.

Material developed was worthy of creating much teacher interest, in fact to the point that each child in many of these schools was given a copy of this Christmas fire safety material, was told to take this home and to prepare drawings of their home as it pertained to the factors pointed out in the handout material. The material was then returned to the classroom for review and suggestions by the teacher and by our firemen.

We pass this thought on with the hopes that it may be of value to other ranger units. We do feel that it is worthy of use in our case in the years to come.

Roy L Wenzel
Forest Fire Truck Driver

IN CASE OF FIRE

AT HOME	AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS
Get everybody out of the house at once. Call the fire department immediately. (Be sure everyone in your family knows how to call the fire department.)	Walk, do NOT run, to the nearest exit. Call the fire department immediately upon discovery of fire. Keep calm.

DON"T INVITE DANGER

Keep danger away from parties at home, school or church by following these safety rules:

1. Don't locate the Christmas tree near any stairway or elevator shaft which would provide a draft.
2. The tree should not block a door or any exits.
3. An inspection of the tree should be made every day by someone in authority to determine whether the tree should be left up for a longer time.
4. Be sure that plenty of ashtrays are provided for smokers. Don't allow smoking near the Christmas tree.
5. Be sure that all decorations throughout the room have been flameproofed.
6. Avoid using net or gauze-like fabrics for dresses, costumes or children's clothes. Loosely woven fabrics easily catch fire.
7. If loosely woven costumes have to be worn, they should be flameproofed with the following solution.

Mix 9 ounces of borax and 4 ounces of boric acid in a gallon of water. Dip the fabric into this solution, wring by hand, then hang to dry. This flameproofing method must be repeated after each laundering of the garment.

There are two things to remember about your Christmas tree: One, it is very combustible - being filled with pitch and resin, it ignites easily and burns furiously; and Two, care and caution are necessary to keep your Christmas tree safe - and your Christmas Merry.

NOTE: It is virtually impossible for a non-skilled person to flameproof a Christmas tree successfully with chemicals or paints. Your best bet for Christmas safety is to follow these common-sense rules - rules which have been developed by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

1. Choose a small tree instead of a large one. A small tree can be just as pretty and it's less of a hazard.
2. Don't set up the tree until just a few days before Christmas. Keep the tree outdoors until ready to install it.
3. Set up the tree in the coolest part of the house, away from radiators, heaters or fireplaces. Stand it in water, which retards the drying out process.
4. Do not use cotton or paper for decorating the tree unless the decorations are flameproof.
5. Do not place electric trains around the tree.
6. Never use candles. Use electric lighting sets only. Inspect every socket and wire to make sure the set is in good condition. Discard sets with frayed wiring. When buying new sets, look for the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. label or marker.
7. Provide a switch some distance from the tree for turning tree lights off and on.
8. Use flameproof or fireproof decorations of glass or metal to decorate your tree.
9. Remove gift wrappings promptly after gifts have been opened.
10. Don't leave lights burning when no one is in the house. From time to time inspect the tree and see whether any of the needles near the lights have started to turn brown. If so, change the position of the lights.

THIS PAPER PRESENTED BY THE MID VALLEY FIRE DISTRICT

KINGS COUNTY

It's State Forest Ranger C. E. Lindley.

We, in Kings County, are sharing the joy of our Pop's appointment to the rank of Ranger. It couldn't happen to a nicer person. Those who work with him, know him best. To us, he is a man of deep understanding and kindness.

Most of our gang were able to attend our annual dinner, thanks to the well-trained and capable volunteer groups in this area. With Elwood Kemble of the Guernsey Station as the master of ceremonies, one laugh followed another. Ask Mr. Metcalf to tell you about our good cooks. The Forestry wives really turned out a variety of delicious dishes and pastries.

The decorator's touch may now be seen at the Kit Carson and Burris Park residences. Mrs. C. C. (Pappy) Allen, Kit Carson, and Mrs. Harold Red, Burris Park, selected the paint colors.

The November and December showers hit the barley crops just right. With 92 per cent of the cotton harvested, Kings County is in pretty good shape.

Marine PFC Corky MacFarlane was home on leave. Said he wishes he was back in his Armona quarters.

Florence P. Appell
Clerk Dispatcher, Hanford Headquarters

MORE FROM KINGS COUNTY

We certainly hated to see our Fire Truckdriver Jack Easley leave us at headquarters for Sutter Hill training. We know he will be a credit to the California Division of Forestry.

Richard Gilbert, also a headquarters' F.T.D. passed the recent examination and is expecting his notice to report for a California Division of Forestry assignment.

Our bear hunters, Richard, and David Barros, made a pilgrimage again but 'them thar hills' didn't produce.

The Stratford Volunteer Firemen held their annual dance on January 25th in the Stratford Elementary School. A good crowd, a good time, and good visitng.

Jerry Kirklin, a son of Jim Kirklin, Hanford F.T.D., is in the Community Hospital here recuperating from surgery. The lad suffered a hernia when kicked in the groin during play period in school last week.

We are undergoing a long period of heavy morning fogs and mist. Before we know it, we'll be having Spring fever.

Now that the holiday season is past, we'll start day dreaming about vacations.

C. E. Lindley
State Forest Ranger

FAREWELL PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wilcher of Slack Canyon were feted at a farewell dinner dance by fifty fellow employees of the California Division of Forestry and their wives in King City, January 10th. The occasion was Wilcher's recent promotion to State Forest Ranger from Project Supervisor of the Slack Canyon CDC Camp.

Guests from the Central Coast Counties paid tribute to the couple, recounting incidents and comments of respect for Wilcher's twenty years of experience with the Division. Lewis Moran, Deputy State Forester of Monterey, was master of ceremonies, commending Wilcher for fourteen years in this area. Rangers George Britton of Morgan Hill, W. C. Austin of King City and Al Gossett of San Luis Obispo joined other spokesmen from their respective counties and from the Slack Canyon staff. Carl Albertus, Assistant Deputy State Forester of Monterey, made the presentation of a gift from employees representing all five counties of the Central Coast District.

The Wilchers left Wednesday with their two children for their assignment in Sacramento where he will assume duties in the Business Management Section of the State Forester's office

Lewis Moran, Deputy State Forester

DISTRICT VI

The writer, always short on contributions from the counties for this publication was checking their monthly activity reports and came across several little nuggets which will be passed along.

> "Due to severe eroding and flooding that was affecting residences in the Trabuco Oaks area (Orange County), the County Supervisors authorized our Division to reseed the burned area which drained directly into the residential area. This portion of the burn is quite steep and composed of highly erosive material. Through the co-operation of the Marine Corps Air Facility, a large helicopter was made available and used in the reseeding operation."
>
> "A 10,000 gallon tank is being installed at Ramona Airport to be used in connection with borate water drops next summer."

From other sources, the writer also learned that Trainee Ed Karman yesterday continued a precedent. Like the prior to trainees, Fred Cain and Buzz Whitlock, he has added a "deduction" while a trainee here. The name is Lisa Annette and she is eight pounds plus.

Also welcomed into the growing District Headquarters family, were the now Associate Ranger Grant McClelland and Camp Supervisor Joe Griggs.

We are still looking forward to the day when Mrs. Billie Holm Kennedy can be fully re-established in our family. Her doctor has ordered several more weeks of rest for her heart condition prior to resuming duties as Mr. Mace's secretary. The same amount of time must wait until FEO Eddie Smith fully recovers from appendicitis and returns to his D-7 at Perris.

With deep regret, we announce that Lookout George W. Buxton passed away December 20th due to cancer. George put in ten years of service at our San Bernardino County lookouts.

Fire season and the Santana Task Force departed with a rain in early December. Then things dried out, due to Santana weather, averaging 71° at noon ever since with only one rain, until today, January 10th, and today rain is very light. For the season, we are now well behind the normal 4½ inches, a perfectly normal situation since 1944 except in 1952. It seems that rain fell in October and brought up the grass only to mar the decision to activate the Santana Task Force. Since then, the grass has been hard put to survive between the infrequent rains.

One thing we can't exactly blame or credit the weather for is what happened to our three tall antenna poles on Cuyamaca Peak. They all went over (joined by a catwalk) in a recent Santana. However, except for their shells, they were a little soft inside. Going off the air at the time of the "big huff and puff" were CDF, Division of Highways, and San Diego County Road Department. Ah, silence is golden to radio dispatchers.

And with that, 44 for January 10th.

Doug Glenn, District Dispatcher.

WENDELL T. ROBIE ELECTED CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

Mr. Wendell T. Robie, Chairman of the Board of Forestry occupies the center of the picture on the front cover of this issue of the News Letter as he presides over the January 16, 1958, meeting of the Board. Mr. Robie was elected Chairman following the resignation on January 15 of Mr. Wm. S. Rosecrans. Mr. E. Domingo Hardison was elected to the office of Vice Chairman, the position held by Mr. Robie since 1944.